

REMARKS

This application has been carefully reviewed in light of the Office Action dated June 2, 2005. Claims 1-8 remain pending in this application. Claim 1 is the independent claim. Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

On the merits, the Office Action rejected Claims 1-8 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Applicants respectfully believe the amendment to Claim 1 adequately responds to the § 112, second paragraph rejection and requests its withdrawal.

Further on the merits, the Office Action rejected Claims 1-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kage et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,377,241; hereinafter "Kage") in view of Morita (U.S. Patent No. 5,109,225; hereinafter "Morita") for the reasons of record. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for at least the following reasons:

As stated in the Office Action, Kage fails to recite or suggest prevention of unwanted movement at the instant of the clicking from introducing an error in the pointer coordinates.

The Office Action cites Morita as teaching detecting inclination information of the coordinate pointer and correcting the coordinate value in dependence on inclination error. Morita, however, fails to supply that which Kage lacks for several reasons.

First, Morita fails to recite or suggest "prevent unwanted movement of the displacement signal generating device at the instant of said clicking from introducing an error in said pointer coordinates."

Rather Morita recites that: "the present invention detects the inclination information of the coordinate pointer and corrects the coordinate value in dependence on inclination error..." (Col. 2, lines 19-22, emphasis added, see also, Col. 1, lines 44-48). Morita does not prevent the introduction of error, but rather allows that errors occur and then actively corrects those errors.

Second, Morita only recites correcting errors in sense line measurements that occur exclusively in a single axis. Thus it cannot be properly combined with Kage, which performs estimations on the direction of movement of an image by computation to permit operation of a pointer on a screen even on a surface which does not provide proper friction or on a vertical surface.

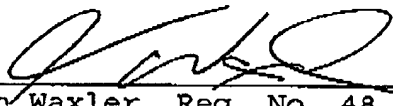
Third, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would not have looked to Morita and been readily able to supplement Kage with it. This is because Morita corrects for errors in the angle inclination of an electromagnetic coordinate pointer. This stylus-type electromagnetic pointer would not be considered as within the same field as the artificial retina system of Kage at least because the former requires contact with a magnetic surface and the latter can be used on any surface.

Applicants respectfully believe the rejection of Claim 1 over Kage in view of Morita to be in error for at least these reasons.

Claims 2-8 depend from independent Claim 1 discussed above and are believed patentable for at least the same reasons. In addition, Applicants respectfully believe Claims 2-8 to be independently patentable and request separate consideration of each claim.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that independent claim 1, and the remaining claims depending therefrom, are clearly patentably distinguishable over the cited and applied reference. Accordingly, allowance of the currently-pending claims is now respectfully submitted to be justified, and favorable consideration is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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